THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, March 23, 1810. No. 1225.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

NEW GOODS.

D. Woodbridge, Jr.
Has just received an assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
which he offers for sale at the corner of Market and Third Streets,
WANTED,
50 barrels of Whiskey.
Pittsburgh, March 8, 1810.

SALE OF DONATION LANDS.
TO BE SOLD,
At Public Sale,

At the MERCHANT'S COFFEE-HOUSE in PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY the 17th MAY next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following Tracts of Donation Land.

IN MERCER COUNTY.

2d district	Lot	No.	1845	con'g	200 acres
3d	——	——	499	——	200
Do.	——	——	610	——	200
Do.	——	——	617	——	200
Do.	——	——	1931	——	200
4th	——	——	693	——	200
Do.	——	——	709	——	200
Do.	——	——	845	——	100

IN BEAVER COUNTY.

1st district	Lot	No.	6	con'g	250 acres
Do.	——	——	8	——	250
Do.	——	——	1752	——	200
Do.	——	——	1760	——	200

IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.

6th district	Lot	No.	1205	con'g	200 acres
8th	——	——	150	——	250
Do.	——	——	1621	——	200

IN BUTLER COUNTY.

1st district	Lot	No.	152	con'g	200 acres

IN VENANGO COUNTY.

6th district	Lot	No.	1147	con'g	300 acres

IN ERIE COUNTY.

10th dis't	Lot	No.	1991	con'g	200 acres

IN MERCER COUNTY.

5th district	Lot	No.	905	con'g	200 acres
Do.	——	——	998	——	200
Do.	——	——	1040	——	200

These lands are in general good, and some of them of first quality. Most of them are favourably situated in improving settlements, and are likely to rise in value as the population of that new country increases. Good titles will be given by the subscribers, and may be inspected by any person wishing to purchase. The terms of payment will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN BAKER,
ABM. KINTZING,
RICHARD RUSH.

February 28, 1810.

PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS,
March 15, 1810.

On hand a large assortment of HOLLOW WARE, at the usual prices, and WINDOW GLASS, of common sizes, advanced in price one dollar on each box.

JAMES O'HARA.

Public Vendue.

THE subscriber proposes to sell at Vendue, on Tuesday the third day of April next, at his farm house, on Montour's island, all his Stock of Cattle, and farming utensils belonging to that farm, consisting of four or five draft horses, several Cows with calves, a number of young steers and heifers, and upwards of thirty hogs, *&c. &c.* the farming utensils consists of two waggons, three bar shear and two shovel ploughs, one harrow, together with the necessary gears for horses, also log chains and ox yokes, and other necessary farming implements, an excellent Dutch fan for cleaning grain, and a variety of other articles too numerous to insert. A credit of nine months will be allowed on all sums amounting to or exceeding eight dollars, on giving notes with approved security—smaller sums it is expected will be promptly paid.

ISAAC CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, *March* 14, 1810.

LAND TO LEASE.

FIVE *TRACTS OF LAND*, each containing 200 acres, situated on the waters of Sewickly, in Ohio township, will be leased for a term of years, on improving leases. The terms will be made advantages to the settler. For particulars apply to *THOMAS ENOCHS* Esq. corner of Market Street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh. Feb. 7, 1810.

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE
At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 2d of April next, the following described property, viz:—

One hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situate in Fayette township, on which is about forty acres cleared, five acres of which is meadow, a small cabbin, and about one hundred apple trees, adjoining lands of Joseph Walker, esq. William M'Gregor and Robert Potter. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Long and Joseph Walker.

Also, one half of Lot No. 480, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded on the south by Seventh-street, on the east by Cherry-alley, on the north by one other portion of said lot, now the property of the Covenanter Congregation, and on the west by lot No 479. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Ritchie, jun.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, March 7, 1810.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
LANDS,
IN WARREN AND M'KEAN COUNTIES.

On TUESDAY the 10th day of April next, next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, at the MERCHANT'S COFFEE HOUSE, in the CITY of PHILADELPHIA,

WILL BE SOLD, to the highest bidder, the following large and valuable body of *unpatented Land*, part of the estate of John Field and John Field, junr. consisting of 41 Tracts, and containing about 51,000 Acres in Warren and M'Kean Counties, on the west side of the Allegheny river, and adjoining it beginning about two miles north west of the town of Warren, and extending on the river to the line of the state of New-York, except an Indian reserve of about 600 acres, viz:—

No. of Survey.	Acres.		No. of Survey.	Acres.	
No. 5528	1000	& al.	No. 5549	1000	& al.
5529	1000		5550	1000	
5530	1000		5551	1000	
5531	1000		5552	1000	
5532	1000		5553	1000	
5533	1000		5554	1000	
5534	1000		5555	1000	
5535	1000		5556	978	1-2
5536	1000		5557	1000	
5537	1028		5558	1000	
5538	1000		5559	1000	
5539	1000		5560	1000	
5540	1000		5561	1151	
5541	1000		5562	1081	
5542	1000		5563	1003	
5543	1060		5564	1031	3-4
5544	1000		5565	1006	
5545	1000		5566	1045	
5546	1000		5567	997	3-4
5547	1000		5568	852	
5548	1000		5569	1025	

ALSO,

Eight Unpatented Tracts,

On the branches of Kenjua Creek, in M'Kean County, about two and an half miles up the said Creek from the Alleghany River:

No.	Acres.		No.	Acres.	
5570 contg.	1068	3-4 & al.	5574	1068	3-4
5571	1068	3-4	5575	1065	3-4
5572	1068	3-4	5576	976	1-4
5573	1068	3-4	5577	1005	1-4

All these Tracts were taken up by warrants bearing dates so long ago as the 18th of March 1794: the titles are believed to be indisputable. Taxes on some of the 41 Tracts first mentioned, have been paid, and from information received, and which will be communicated to any persons desisous of purchasing, it is believed that but a small sum remains due upon those Tracts, for the recovery of which no measures have been taken against the lands.

For the accommodation of purchasers, each Tract will be sold esparately. The draft and papers respecting the title may be examined at any time before the sale, on application at the Office of William Meredith, No. 88, south Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

ROB. E. GRIFFITH, } *Attornies in fact*
WM. MEREDITH, } *of the Trustees of the estate of John Field & J. Field, jr*

February 8, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A new and handsome *Carriage*, for terms apply at the "*Pittsburgh Hotel.*"
Pittsburgh, *March* 15, 1810.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

NOTICE.

OWEN and OLIVER EVANS, having finished their *STEAM MILL*, in Pittsburgh, which is now in operation manufacturing Flour and Meal, and having conveyed one sixth part thereof to *George Evans*, and duly empowered him to act for them, the business will be carried on by George Evans, under the firm of *THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL COMPANY*. The highest price will be given for Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Corn and Oats. Wheat, rye and buckwheat flour and corn meal—chopped rye—corn feed and bran, *&c.* will be kept for Sale.

OWEN EVANS,
OLIVER EVANS,
GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, *December* 6, 1809

N. B. The highest price will be given for good Wheat, Fifty Cents per bushel for Rye and Forty Cents per bushel for Corn, either shelled or in the ear.

Dissolution of Partnership.

ON the first of April, 1810, the partnership existing between the subscribers, under the firm of "*M'Candless & Cochran*," will be dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are earnestly requested to make payment, and those having demands, to present them for settlement to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
GEORGE COCHRAN.

Pittsburgh, February 5, 1810.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, toot glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, *&c. &c.*

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf

NEW-YORK, *March* 5.

The following interesting articles are copied from London papers to the 12th of January, received last evening by the British packet Eliza, from Falmouth, with the December and January mails.

The passengers in the packet state, that not the smallest apprehension was entertained that a war would ensue in consequence of the dismissal of Mr. Jackson.

LONDON, *December* 29.

The flag of truce that sailed for Calais on Sunday, with Mayuz, the Austrian courier, and Mr. Powell, the secretary to the American minister, returned to Dover on Wednesday, with the latter gentleman, who was not allowed to land.—The refusal, it is said, was qualified by an assurance that he would be allowed to disembark and proceed to Paris, whenever he should present himself at that port (St. Maloes) through which communications between the respective ministers of the United States at the courts of London and Paris were generally made. After what has been said of America, in the Expose we are rather surprised to find so little disposition in the French government to accommodate the diplomacy of that country. What difference does it make to Bonaparte through which of his ports, provided he tolerates it, Messrs. Pinkney and Armstrong correspond?—This marked insult can hardly have arisen from mere displeasure at the breach of a capricious regulation.—From the length of time that the flag of truce was on the other side, it is probable there was some communication by the telegraphe, or otherwise, between the commandant at Calais and his government, respecting the admittance of Mr. Powell into the empire. The flag of truce brought over a report that Mr. Armstrong was about to return to America. This, if the rumour be well founded, would sufficiently account for the indignity with which Mr. Pinkney's secretary has been treated.

January 11.

The American frigate John Adams, arrived on Tuesday off Dover, from New-York; from whence she sailed on the 15th December. She has brought papers to that date inclusive; the contents of which, as might have been expected, are most important. The ground on which further communication with Mr. Jackson was refused, has been discussed in one of the houses of Congress, and the conduct of their own government fully approved. The senate, on motion of Mr. Giles, came to a resolution on the 8th of December, declaring certain expressions used by Mr. Jackson, in his correspondence with Mr. Smith, to be "highly indecorus and insolent." Even this was not considered sufficient; a bill empowering the president "to send out of the country offending foreign ministers," was proposed, and in progress through the same house. Should the house of representatives adopt the passions and irritation of the American government as cordially as the senate appears to have done, there is little doubt of this extraordinary bill passing, and of the president's having put it in force against the British minister; without even waiting for the formality of his recal, in compliance with the demand which Mr. Pinkney was instructed to make to our government. This resolution created no discussion in the senate: the mover was the only person who spoke on the occasion.

It was a prevailing opinion at the seat of the legislature, that in the course of the session measures of a hostile character, with respect both to Great-Britain and France, would be proposed to Congress.

The annual report on the American finances was laid before Congress on the 9th ult. It discloses some facts little adapted to inspire complete confidence in that system of policy, which the ruling party has imposed upon that country for these two years past. Like the old government of Europe, the Americans are making a beginning towards a national debt, exclusive of that contracted in esblishing their independence. The expences of the year 1809 are admitted to have exceeded the revenues to the amount of nearly one million three hundred thousand dollars. The deficit for the ensuing

year is calculated at three millions, to provide against which, as well as to discharge that of the preceding year, loans are suggested. To defray the interest of these, an immediate and considerable increase of the existing duties is stated to be necessary; and it is at the same time thrown out, that in case of a farther defalcation, occasioned by a maritime war, it will, probably, be necessary to resort, either directly or indirectly, to internal taxation.

From the London Courier.—[*A ministerial paper*]

The remainder of the documents laid before congress contained in American papers of the 1st of last month, have been received. They bring down the correspondence between Mr. Jackson and the American government, to the abrupt rupture of the negociation, and Mr. Jackson's subsequent removal from the seat of government.

We must confess that this closing part of the correspondence is more satisfactory to us than we expected it would be—we thought, considering the peremptory assertions of the American government, that Mr. Jackson's conduct had been so gross and insulting, that no further negociation could consistently with dignity or decency be carried on with him, that some strong case would have been made out against him—though even then we should have thought the American government acted with little wisdom in shutting the door against negociation, with such pettish abruptness. But really we find nothing in Mr. Jackson's letters that could more justify the American government in breaking off with him than would have justified Mr. Jackson in breaking off with the American government.—The latter perpetually recur to the disavowal of Mr. Erskine's arrangement—Was our minister to remain silent, and skulk from rescuing his court from the imputation of having acted unjustly? No. He was to show that the arrangement was disavowed because it was made without authority. The American government then recur with the same frequency to the assertion, that if Mr. Erskine's instructions did not authorise him to conclude such an arrangement, that fact should have been distinctly stated. Here too we suppose it will be argued, that our minister was to abandon his court, and for fear of offending the American government refrain from replying that that fact was known to them. No, he acted with more fidelity to his court, and with the manliness becoming his country and his character. He stated that Mr. Erskine's instructions were in substance made known to the American government, and he added that Mr. Erskine himself had stated the terms, which he was actually induced to accept, were substituted by the American minister in lieu of those originally proposed in pursuance of his instructions. Beaten off these grounds the American government have no resource left but to suppose that Mr. Erskine had two setts of instructions, one, which he did shew, not authorising him to do what he did, a second, which he did not shew, affording him complete authority and justification. The absurdity of this supposition is evident. Mr. Erskine of course, would not have concealed such an authority had he been in possession of it; but Mr. Jackson not stopping to expose its absurdity, contents himself with the more powerful answer, that Mr. Erskine had not two setts of instructions—that he had only one, which was made known to the American government, and which did not authorise him to conclude the arrangement he did conclude.

To all these points the American government recur over and over again, and we do therefore insist, that Mr. Jackson was perfectly right, nay, that he would have violated his duty if he did not, as often as they were pressed, give that decisive and convincing answer which he did give. The soreness of the American government upon these points is something like the soreness of the woman in the play, who could not bear her want of chastity alluded to—"Touch any subject but that, and I am as gentle as the lamb; but whenever you provoke me upon that, I am ready to tear your eyes out, villain." The Americans seem to have thought they have played a most dexterous diplomatic trick in inducing our minister to sign an arrangement so contrary to his instructions; they were in haste to execute it, that is to secure the advantage it afforded them: and then finding the trick of no avail, they cry out against us because we would not be the dupes of it.

Our readers will remark with the pride of Britons the manifest advantage which Mr. Jackson has in argument and fact over the American secretary. The latter dares not enter the lists with him, he shifts ground, and conceives our minister to have urged pretensions which are distinctly and unequivocally denied——He says "it is understood that his Britannic majesty perseveres in requiring as indispensible conditions on the part of the U. States, an entire relinquishment of the right to trade with the enemies colonies, and also a permission to the British navy to aid in executing a law of Congress."

This statement Mr. Jackson denies ever having made, either by word of mouth or in writing. Not a word too is said in reply to Mr. Jackson's letter of the 27th of October, about the terms of satisfaction offered for the attack on the Chesapeake, nay, with almost unparalleled disingenuity, Mr. Smith argues as if no such letter had been sent, and no reparation offered. After reading it, the most strenuous advocate of the Americans, will hardly deny that the reparation we offered was ample, most ample.

If there be any who contend that the points pressed by Mr. Jackson were not necessary to be pressed, could do no good, and might do much harm to the negociation—that the correspondence ought not to have been retrospective, we reply be it so. Yet if the American government began by taking that retrospective course, our minister could not do otherwise than follow them, and take the line he did.—But it is not easy for us to believe, after an attentive perusal of the concluding part of the correspondence, that the reasons given for breaking off all negociation with Mr. Jackson were the real ones—they seem only to have been the *ostensible ones*, and this we dare say, we shall see very shortly.

After leaving Washington Mr. Jackson was forced to apply for special safeguards for himself, family and suite; having already been once grossly insulted by the inhabitants of Hampton, and the press encouraging people to commit violence on his person.

It would not be doing justice to Mr. Jackson not to direct the attention of our readers in a peculiar manner to the very able manner in which his letters are written; particularly the letter of the 23d of October. His language may be too strong for the delicate nerves and appetites of the American advocates; it may not be braided and festooned with sufficient elegance for them: he may not have pinched the plaits of his phraseology with sufficient neatness, nor placed his patches and feathers with that correctness of millinery which was calculated to please the eye and the taste of that exquisitely delicate government. But we trust we shall always have British ministers speaking such truly British language.

From the STATESMAN, *(an opposition paper.)*

American papers containing, information of very serious importance, were sent on shore by the American frigate, John Adams, which passed Dover on Tuesday, and were received in town yesterday afternoon. It is understood that a gentleman charged with dispatches for the American envoy, at Paris, had been previously landed on the coast of France. The American frigate did not, as was expected, make for the Thames, but shaped her course for Holland. Our readers will perceive in the extracts that we have given, with what rancourous resentment the conduct of Mr. Jackson has inspired the predominant party in America.—Even the very senate have abandoned the language of diplomacy, not hesitating to declare that of Mr. Jackson, in his correspondence, "insolent." The introduction of a bill to "authorise the president to send out of the country offending ministers," is a measure evidently proposed under the impulse of sudden irritation. We cannot see the necessity, the importance, or the utility of such a bill.

The budget of Mr. Gallatin is a lamentable proof of the departure of America from the principle of economy on which she hitherto has acted. The seeds of corruption have we greatly fear, already been scattered in that only remaining seat of freedom. Even the remarkable events that have recently occurred in Europe, are less calculated to excite surprise, than the announcing probability of the United States being compelled to resort to the despicable and ruinous system of borrowing. For the last seven years the prosperity of America—the increase of her revenue—and the extinction of her debt, have been subjects of annual triumph. Yet in 1810, with the example of England before her eyes, America is about to open the flood gates of corruption to "Loan Mongers!" As yet, the emigrations from England have been chiefly from those classes who could no longer exist in their native land, in consequence of the effects of this very system, which is about to be adopted in America. Farewell, a long and eternal farewell, to the happiness of that land, in which the funding, taxing, banking, jobbing, fighting system, once gets footing. What has America to do with war? If the kingdoms of Europe prefer bloodshed and slaughter to peace, why should America involve herself as a party in their madness?—Has not America the means, the ample, nay, boundless, means of comfort and happiness, within the bosom of her own territory? What a despicable race must the Americans be if they any longer hesitate to refuse all intercourse with the belligerent disturbers of Europe! But the commerce of America—Shall America submit to the privation of her commerce?—What society of human beings can ever hope for independence? What society indeed ever deserved the enjoyment of that blessing—whose restless cupidity—whose insatiable avarice, leads them to the most distant regions in pursuit of wealth, while they neglect the blessings, the comforts, and the happiness which nature has placed before their eyes at home. The exchange of the products of the various climes of this globe was the origin, and is the natural, reasonable, and legitimate object of commerce.

With all the bigotry, superstition, and, in many respects, gross ignorance of China, we look in vain for the same steady adherence. On what country is China dependant for her commerce? America is superior, and in resources equal, to that vast empire. Why does not America, by a vigorous adherence to non-intercourse, compel her population to direct their attention to the fabrication of those articles of human comfort and necessity, for which she now transports the produce of her soil across the Atlantic, to be converted into clothing for the very men who raised the material on which the industry of Europe is exercised.

The various soil and climate of America are adequate, to perhaps, every production that contributes to human happiness; and if she now prefers wars, taxes, loans and funding system, to independence and happiness, we may be justified in drawing the melancholy conclusion, that America has fought and bled to obtain that independence, which she knows not how to enjoy.

From the TIMES, *(a neutral paper.)*

"In another part of our paper, our readers will have an opportunity of considering the message of the President of the United States to the American Congress. We believe it will not be thought to bear a very conciliatory aspect—it denies what is now too well known, that Mr. Erskine consented to the arrangements for the renewel of commercial intercourse between the two countries. Indeed, the whole tenor of the president's observations on the British government, is such, as to mark the unfriendly disposition of that over which he presides. There was no necessity for calling the *unfortunate* business of the Chesapeake a "*murderous aggression*," This must have been intended as an insult, and written in the spirit of aggravation. We shall not, therefore, be surprised, if Mr. Smith caught the spirit of his master, and employed those expressions to which Mr. Jackson would not submit. As to the the latter gentleman, the President treats him with as little ceremony and consideration, as if he were a minister of *his own*—he accuses him of having been guilty of a conduct inadmissible in all governments, and dismisses him at once from all further diplomatic communications.

"We have not hitherto been predisposed (and the President's message has by no means increased our predisposition) to consider Mr. Jackson's conduct as deviating from that tenor, which his situation peremptorily required. Whoever will take the trouble to refer to the correspondence which took place between Mr. Erskine and Mr. Smith, will have no difficulty in supposing it possible for the latter to heighten his official communications with any portion of irritable matter that might suit his purpose. We shall not therefore insinuate, because, at present, we are not disposed to believe that Mr. Jackson has acted with any other spirit than such as becomes the character he bears, and that of the nation which he represents.

"Mr. Jackson's circular letter establishes a most important fact, namely, that the instructions contained in Mr. Canning's letter to Mr. Erskine, and which alone were to form the basis of an adjustment with the American government, were communicated to Secretary Smith, who, notwithstanding, concluded an arrangement directly in the teeth of these instructions, and which arrangement, there was every moral presumption, would be disavowed by the British government. The president, and his secretary, fly into a passion, because the trick is exposed, and they are likely to be stripped of the honours with which the success of this uncandid proceeding had clothed them. We are persuaded that much of the irritation in the message, is to be ascribed to their having been convicted of having wilfully entered into an arrangement which they were aware at the time, would not have outlived one day, its communication to the British government."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, March 23, 1810.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, after a severe illness of a few days, the Revd. ROBERT STEELE, pastor of the first Presbyterian congregation in this town.

In the death of Mr. Steele his family have lost an affectionate and tender husband and father, his congregation a pious, faithful and diligent instructor, and society a valuable and universally esteemed member.

Early on Friday morning last, a brick house at the upper end of Wood street, near the Episcopal church, was discovered to be on fire. In a short time the flames spread to three adjoining brick houses, all of which, together with several small frame buildings, were destroyed. We are told that the houses were owned by two or three industrious mechanics, who thus have in a few minutes, lost the labour of years.

The town of Pittsburgh has been remarkably exempted from injury by fire, and of course ill prepared to check the ravages of the devouring element. There is but one engine, which is so much out of repair as to be of little service, and the great want of buckets is a circumstance much to be regretted. We hope, however, that the corporation will take these things into consideration and promptly remedy the defects.

The democratic ticket for Borough Officers succeeded at the election on Saturday last, for the first time since the town was incorporated. The following persons were elected:—

Burgess.—Thomas Baird.

Council.—John H. Chaplin, James Irwin, James Kerwin, Abner Updegraff, Richard Robinson, John Fearis, William M'Cullough, James Mountain, William B. Irish, John Osborne, John M'Gregory, James Arthurs, John Hannon.

High Constable.—Joseph Bell.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, March 12.

A letter has been received in town, from a senator of the United States, which mentions that the dispatches from Mr. Pinkney had been received by the executive, and that they were of the most encouraging and conciliatory tenor. Mr. Pinkney had had an interview with the Marquis of Wellesley, in which he communicated to him the substance of his instructions relative to the mission of Mr. Jackson—Marquis Wellesley expressed himself in terms the most conciliating; rejoiced that the rupture was perfectly personal between Mr. Smith and Mr. Jackson, and hoped a speedy adjustment of all difficulties would take place under the auspices of another mission. For this purpose, he informed Mr. Pinkney, that an enlightened, liberal and able minister would forthwith be sent to America.

A Precious Confession.——The following is extracted from the AURORA of yesterday. It is certainly true that a great change has taken place in the sentiments of the people, East, West, North and South, during the last two months. To what is this owing? Not to the "sophisticated deductions" of the "Federalists," as the writer in the Aurora insinuates, but the plain good sense of the Farmers and Mechanics who have, after the trial, candidly and impartially weighed the merits of "the late and present administrations," and have "found them wanting."

From the Aurora.

"The late *deficiencies in the United States treasury, in consequence of the reduced state of our trade*, has not failed to call forth all their [the Federalists] abuse. The occasion was two inviting to be neglected, and it would seem as if *for once they had gained their point.*—

A GENERAL ACQUIESCENCE in their sophisticated deductions, SEEMS TO CONDEMN THE LAST AND PRESENT ADMINISTRATIONS SO COMPLETELY, THAT NO FRIEND DARE APPEAR IN THEIR DEFENCE —THE CHARGE STANDS CONFESSED TO ITS FULL EXTENT.

" The fact is doubtless TRUE, that a *great deficiency* (compared with the preceding years) *exists*, and unfortunately, there is little appearance of an early change. It is not less TRUE, that TAXES MUST WHOLLY OR in part SUPPLY THE DEFICIENCY, *that government may continue in operation*, and its creditors be punctually satisfied."

What a most lamentable, heart rending and soul appalling picture, has the Aurora exhibited to the view of that administration which it professes to vindicate. Is it therefore strange that the people should know these things as well as the Aurora, and knowing them, that they should withdraw their confidence from the men who have brought the country to the verge of ruin?

The remainder of the piece from which the above extracts are taken, endeavours to justify the conduct of the men in office but the reasoning is so lame and futile that it only makes *bad* WORSE.—*F. Jour.*

Merino Sheep.—A few days ago two men from Connecticut passed through this place with fifteen Merino Sheep they had purchased from Doctor Bass, of Butler county, which they were taking home for the purpose of increasing the stock of those valuable animals. Although Col. Humphries, of that state, has more merino's than are in the United States besides, yet these men inform that it is impossible to purchase one from him, having such an extensive Woolen Manufactory to supply with their valuable fleeces. They paid Doctor Bass upwards of four thousand dollars for fifteen, & say they could readily get one thousand dollars a piece for them in Connecticut, so great a value do the people of that state put upon them. This shews clearly the spirit of enterprize which stimulates the people of Connecticut for domestic manufactures, particularly of fine woolens; and whilst the babbling democrats of Pennsylvania are constantly prating about resistance to Britain in preventing her manufactured goods from being used amongst us, those who have been uniform federalists, and whom our *sovereigns* have branded with the epithets of *tories* and *friends to Britain*, have been doing much more in establishing domestic manufactures, and *effectually* resisting the British ascendency in the United States, than the whole united host of democracy, with all their Jeffersonian systems of embargo and non-intercourse.

Tree of Liberty.

Michael Bright & Co.—A committee of the senate of this state, to whom were referred that part of the governor's message which relates to Gideon Olmstead, have made a report approving of the conduct of Snyder, and have submitted two resolutions, one for altering the constitution of the U. States, and the other rewarding Michael Bright & Co. giving to each a tract of donation land of 200 acres.—Thus, whilst many a meritorious officer and soldier who have served their country faithfully during the revolutionary war, still remain unrewarded, those time serving puppets, who first took up arms to oppose the constituted authorities of the U. States, and then punished for their crimes, must receive their bounty in the very lands kept back from those who have dearly earned them.

ib.

None of the letters or papers received by the British packet, mention the appointment of Mr. Canning to any office in the ministry. They speak with some degree of confidence, of the probability of a speedy peace between France and England.—*N. York Mer. Adv.*

SALEM, *March* 6.

WAR REPORT.

On Sunday last the brig Increase, captain Widger, arrived at Marblehead from Gijon, a port on the north coast of Spain, about four leagues south east from Cape Pinas, in possession of the French, and brings the very interesting report,

That Bonaparte had actually declared WAR against the United States of America.

We have been politely favoured with the following minutes made by captain Widger, of the intelligence he received respecting this very important event, on which our readers will form their own opinions:

" Intelligence was received from St. Andero, a few days before I left Gijon, that the Emperor of France had declared war against the *United States, and that all the American vessels at the ports under the French influence were embargoed.*—Several letters from respectable merchants at Bilboa and St. Sebastian's, under dates of December 30th and 31st, received at Gijon, also mentioned it as a fact. I was also informed the morning I left Gijon (Jan. 15) that another letter had been received by express from St. Andero, under date of January 6, saying that a general embargo had been laid on all eastern ports, and a decree issued by the Emperor, unfavourable to commerce, particularly prohibiting the introduction of any goods into the ports in his possession from those occupied by the Spanish patriots."

In addition to the foregoing, we have been furnished with the following extract of a letter from Mr. Henry K. Fettyplace, residing at Gijon, to his correspondent in Marblehead, dated Jan. 15th.

" We have intelligence here from the eastward, that France has declared war against the United States, and that all the American vessels in the ports under the influence of the French have been detained. I have seen three letters from very respectable gentlemen in Bilboa and St. Sebastian's which mention it as a fact, and advise their friends by no means to think of sending down any American vessels from this quarter; the letters were dates of December 30, 31, and January 1. From all the information I have been able to collect, there appears to be no doubt but that an embargo has been laid, (I believe a general one) at the ports eastward, and some decrees issued by the emperor, unfavourable to commerce. I am in daily expectation of letters from St. Andero, which will doubtless give me more positive and particular information relative to this unexpected affair."

In another letter, Mr. F. mentions, that he had seen respectable gentlemen both from Bilboa and St. Sebastian's, who stated the fact of a declaration of war with confidence. But notwithstanding his intelligence was from persons whom he should deem good authority, as far as their knowledge extends, still he had hopes that this report might prove to be a mistake. Connected with this report was another:—that all the American property in France had by a recent order been sequestered. We must wait further arrivals for more distinct information in regard to these things. We know not to what violence, the delay of our government to enter openly into the war against England may have instigated the arbiter of continental Europe.

With respect to the war in Spain, no material events had recently occurred.

BOSTON, *March* 2.

NATIONAL ENERGY!!

Extract of the letter from a gentleman at Washington to his friend in this town dated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1810.

" Congress have been in session nearly three months, and have passed three acts; an act a month; viz. one for the relief of Job Garret; another for the relief of Jared Shattuck; and a third securing a patent right to Joseph J. Dyster. The expence of doing all this business it is believed has not exceeded one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The treasury being low at this time, it is thought expedient to do business in the most expeditious manner, and at the cheapest rate. It should be considered also that they are economists, and the particular friends of the people. If they should continue in session untill June next (as I think they will) three months more, I have every reason to believe they will be as successfull in business as they have hitherto been. There is a Mrs. Emma Dardin, who has preferred a petition to Congress, for remuneration for a horse lost in the last revolutionary war. This petition has been referred to a select committee, who are every day expected to report. When they do, the house of representatives will resolve itself into a committe of the whole.

It is not likely to me, that this will take more than one month. The people may be assured that great dispatch will be made and much money saved, as their faithful representatives mean to save all they possibly can."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 12.

MORE KING STEALING.—All the world has viewed, with indignation, the captivity of the Spanish royal family, through the villainy of Bonaparte. The Pope he also stole last year, and was afterwards poisoned in his confinement. He has since, it appears, purloined the royal family of Sweden.—*Bal. Fed. Rep.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Gottenburg, to his friend in Alexandria, dated 6th December.

" It is expected that peace is concluded between this country and France, and that Napoleon the 1st, Autocrat of the West, has demanded the deposed king, Gustaf Adolph, the 4th, for the future security and peace of the continent, which it appears the government has submitted to, as the unfortunate king is at Carlscrona, to be conveyed from thence across the Baltic."

Gen. Monnett, (the late French commander in Flushing) who is now a prisoner in England, has been tried in France —and unheard, condemned as a coward, and a traitor, and his estates confiscated. Such is Bonaparte's justice and humanity!

Ship Atlantic, 45 days from Cadiz, has arrived at New-York. By her we learn, verbally, that a battle was fought the beginning of January, in which the Spanish army was despersed by the French—That a large French army was approaching Andalusia—That the Supreme Junta had ordered apartments at Cadiz, where they were expected about the first of February—That the Spanish ships of war at Cadiz were bending sails, and in other respects preparing for sea.

It was reported at Cadiz, that there was a serious insurrection in the south of France; that the leaders of it had solicited Marshal Massena to become their commander in chief; and that this state of things was communicated to lord Collingwood, probably for the purpose of soliciting his aid in furthering their views.

Captain Field informs the editors of the New-York Gazette, that Gen. Castanos was at Algeziras on the 21st of January, again to take command of the Spanish army.

Just published by

JOSEPH PARKER,

And for sale at his Bookstore, Pittsburgh,

Proofs of the Corruption of Gen. James Wilkinson, and of his connection with Aaron Burr—By Daniel Clark, Esq. of New-Orleans.

ALSO,

Walsh's Letter on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government, Seceder's Testimony, Paper, Blank Cards, and a great variety of Stationary.

Just come to hand from New-York,

And for Sale, at

ZADOK CRAMER'S Bookstore,

A few numbers of

The Rambler's Magazine,

A new work, pretty much in the style and manner of Salmangundy, published some time ago in the same place and by the same person, David Longworth, Shakespeare Gallery.

March 22, 1810.

Millwrights and Carpenters,

TAKE NOTICE.

A NUMBER of steady young men of the above professions, will meet with good encouragement and steady employment, by applying to the subscriber at BRIGHTON IRON WORKS.

PERSIFOR TAYLOR.

Beaver county, March 16, 1810.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

A TWO story brick House, situate on Second street at the corner of Grant street, with a good lot belonging to it. The house is well finished. For terms apply to *David Pride*, near the premises, or to the subscriber at O'Hara's Glass Works.

CHARLES IMPSEN.

March 20, 1810.

To Let on Ground Rent.

A Lot of Ground, 30 feet front on Liberty and Penn Streets, and 240 feet deep. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to

JOHN THAW.

Pittsburgh, March 22, 1810.

A Tract of Donation Land

FOR SALE.

I AM empowered to sell a valuable Tract of Donation Land, in the First District, No. 2, laying on Big Beaver creek, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, containing 500 acres, having a small improvement on it. The goodness of the land, its extensive bottom and advantageous situation on the water, makes it one of the first tracts in the country. The military title being indisputable, for such a tract the price will be reasonable.

Whoever wishes to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mr. *James Adams*, merchant, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber at Elizabeth Town.

S. BAYARD.

February 12, 1810. 4w.

NOTICE.

COLLECTORS in arrears for 1809, are requested to settle and pay their respective balances before the last of next month, as no longer indulgence will be given.

By order of the Commissioners,

GEORGE COCHRAN,

Treasurer of Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh, 8th February, 1810.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 11th instant, from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an apprentice to the house carpenter trade, named *WILLIAM KELLER*, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion, and down look; he has a scar on the instep of the right foot, and a very large mole on the left ancle; he had on when he went away a short dirk grey cloth coattee, pantaloons of the same, a dark swansdown jacket, a half worn fur hat, and new coarse shoes.—He was married the Thursday before he went off to a girl of ill fame, which is supposed to have been the cause of his going. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid if said apprentice is brought home.

JAMES COOPER.

March 22, 1810.

N B, Two or three Apprentices, one about 10 or 12 years of age, will be taken to learn the carpenter trade.

THOMAS ALLISON,

GUN-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that on the first of April next, he will remove to the town of Pittsburgh,

in Front street near the Post Office,

where he intends carrying on the Gun-Smith Business in all its different branches. He flatters himself, from his knowledge of the business, and the strict attention he is determined to pay to it, that he will give satisfaction to those who may please to employ him.

He will constantly be supplied with *Ferree's best Powder*, to supply those who may require it.

March 22 1810

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery in said district; and George Wallace and John M'Dowell, esquires, associate judges of the same courts in the county of Allegheny, dated the 15th day of March, 1810, and to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of April next.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all justices of the peace, coroner and constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or shall be in the jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Given at Pittsburgh, the 15th March, 1810.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Beaver county, Big Beaver township, a bright bay Horse Colt, 4 years old past, about 13 hands high, slender made, has a star in the forehead, and has never been broke. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ROBERT PEDAN.

February 28, 1810.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM PORTER, deceased, are requested to call and pay off their respective balances to *Z. A. Tannehill*, the acting executor, against the first day of March next, as after that date the accounts will be lodged with proper officers for collection.

A. M'Laughlin,
A. Beelen,
Z. A. Tannehill, } Ex'rs.

Pittsburgh, January 31, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

October 24, 1808 STEEL SEMPLE.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

A Dwelling House and Store House, on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh. The Dwelling House is convenient, and the Store House large, and eligibly situated for loading and unloading boats, &c. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Feburuary 8, 1810.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

Surgeons Instruments,

FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

	Dolls.	Cts.
Amputating Instruments, elegantly finished in mahogany cases,	40	00
Cupping do. in morocco cases,	6	00
Dissecting do. - - -	8	00
Pocket do. full sets, high finished	20	00
Ditto, do. do. middle size, -	18	00
Ditto, do. do. small, - -	16	00
Tooth Keys of all sorts, from 2 to	3	50
White Spring Lancets, morocco cases,	2	50
Ditto, do. common,	1	00
Surgeons Scissars, crooked and strait,	1	75
Elastic Trusses, morocco,	3	00
Catheters, male and female (silver)	1	75
Forceps for extracting teeth	2	00
Punches, do. - -	1	25
Torniquits, - - -	4	50

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1810.

VALUABLE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES,

FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Sing's warranted patent ITCH Ointment. The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the Itch, without having in it any thing dangerous or disagreeable.—*Price 50 cents* per box.

WORM TEA,

One of the most valuable medicines ever sold, for the destruction of worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.—*Price 25 cents single, and 2 dollars per dozen.*

The Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. There never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim to public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify. It would be needless to expatiate largely on the extraordinary virtues of these drops, it being the general received opinion, if taken regularly and according to directions, it is the most efficacious medicine in the known world, for the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, when the bark, and every other medicine had proved ineffectual, and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.—*Price 50 cents per bottle.*

Patent German Eye Water,

A safe, certain and efficacious remedy for all diseases of the eyes.—*Price 37 1-2 cents per bottle.*

Doctor Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc.

A safe and effectual cure for bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, and all green wounds.—*Price 50 cents.*

Charcoal Dentrifice

For the teeth and gums.—*Price 25 cents.*

N. B. Country Linnen, Bags, Beeswax, or Tallow will be taken for any of the above articles.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the following property, adjoining the town of Canonsburgh, Washington county, viz. Fifty Acres of Land, more or less, well watered, chiefly first and second bottom, through which passes a branch of Big Chartiers, on which is erected a FULLING MILL, now in complete operation, the house of which is of good square logs; also, an *OIL MILL* and *GRIST MILL*, contained in one large and commodious stone building lately erected. All the apparatus in these mills is now in complete repair, and business is carried on in their several branches.

This stream is well known to be among the best in the western country for steadiness of water. The fall on which the mills are erected exceeds sixteen feet; and the situation is such, that another mill may be erected on said land, to be turned by the same water, without the expence of a second dam. There is also an eligible situation for a Tan-yard and Still-house, with the best of water for that purpose. There are also on the said land, two dwelling houses, commodiously planned and in good repair, with out-houses, and a good orchard of bearing apple trees.

The above Property will be offered for Sale by Public Vendue, on the premises, on the last Monday (the 26th) of March next, at which time and place the terms of Sale will be made known, and if sold, immediate possession given, by

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

8th February, 1810. 6t.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

SIGN OF THE HAND-SAW AND PLANE,

In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a neat assortment of *IRONMONGERY*, consisting of hand and panel saws, sash and tenant saws, files of all sorts, knob locks and knob latches of all sizes, trunk, chest and till locks, butt hinges and screws of Pittsburgh manufacture, plane irons, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash only.

N. B. *W. Scott* carries on the Plane making as usual. Orders will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

Two Apprentices wanted to the ab ove siness.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

A Large Brick Building on the corner of Market and Front streets, in which are two store rooms, one lately occupied by Woolman Gibson, the other by Scully and Graham. It has a large and commodious cellar for storing goods.

Likewise, that well known Tavern, sign of the *Indian Queen*, in Front street, for a number of years occupied by William Eichbaum. There is a good stable and a pump on the premises.

Also, the Brick House and Ferry on the Monongahela, above Mr. Beelen's ship-yard, now occupied by James M'Dowell. There is a stone-quarry on the premises, and an excellent situation for a boat-yard. A Brick-yard also to be rented. For terms apply to *William Eichbaum*, at the sign of the Indian Queen, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on Grant's Hill.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 31, 1810.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

John Hamsher's Estate.

THE Auditors appointed by the Court have declared a dividend. Those who have claims, will without delay, please to call on the subscriber, in order that the accounts may be finally settled.

ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN,

one of the Administrators.

Pittsburgh, January 17th, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

No. 203, containing 200 acres, in the Firs District. For terms apply to JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to dispose of it. February 8, 1810.

FOR SALE,

At the WAREHOUSE of the subscriber,

A quantity of the following articles, on good terms, for cash, or approved notes at 60 days.

Coffee and Chocolate,	Allspice and Cloves,
Loaf & Country Sugar,	Ground Redwood,
Young hyson and hyson skin Tea,	Holland Gin,
	French Brandy,
Pepper and Ginger,	Castings and Iron.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1809.

N. B. A LAD of good connections, well recommended, will be taken as an Apprentice.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

FLOUR AND *WHISKEY.*

The subscriber has on hand a quantity of fresh superfine FLOUR, and a few barrels of first rate WHISKEY, which he offers on good terms for cash or good notes at a short date.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, 6th *March* 1810.

Two or Three Journeymen

TIN PLATE WORKERS,

Wanted; also, two or three Apprentices to said business. Apply to

BANTON & MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1809.

ISAAC FERREE,

GUN-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that on the first of April next, he will remove to the town of Pittsburgh, (in Fifth Street, between Market & Wood Streets) where he intends carrying on the Gun-Smith Business in all its different branches. He flatters himself, from his knowledge of the business, and the strict attention he is determined to pay to it, that he will give satisfaction to those who may please to employ him.

He will constantly be supplied with *Ferree's best Powder*, to supply those who may require it. February 28, 1810.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

WHO can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying LOZENGES,

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay street.

I have a son six years of age, who, for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your worm destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. More, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 40, Wal street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed tobe inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, the 26th day of Sept. 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

To H. LEE.

Some time last spring, I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience, that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 140, north Second street.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

HIGH CURED

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Are sold in Pittsburgh only, by

Anthony Beelen,

FRONT STREET,

Who has constantly for sale,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT, for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; *HAMILTON'S ELIXIR*, for coughs; the celebrated *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS; HAMILTON'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD*, for the rheumatism; *TOOTH ACHE DROPS; HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE* for debility.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head-ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to

Lee's Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills,

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious *Pills*, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, *WM DEVENNY,*

No. 145, Cherry street, New-York.